BEAT HIM BY SIX LAPS.

Close of the Six Day Race at the Colosseum.

KNAPP WINS THE FIRST PLACE

The Soldier Prodigy Comes Out a Closel Second-Scenes and Incidents When the Final Pistol Shot Was Fired.

Close of the Race.

The report of the great six-day bicycle race which came to an end Saturday evening was unavoidably crowded out of Sunday morning's issue, but will be found below-

Undoubtedly the largest growd that ever assembled in the western country to witness a sporting event, was that which filled the vast auditorium of the Colosseum last night The tremendous throng in itself was a thrilling sight, for it isn't often that one gets to see from 800 to 19,000 people gathered under one roof, for any purpose or any circum stance, Every seat in the great amphi theatre was occupied, and the large area re served for promonading was lammed with excited and enthusiastic lookers on.

It was indeed a magnificent audience, and when the thousands of throats swelled into one grand disphason of applause over some especial effort on the part of this racer or that, the very earth and atmosphere seemed

The great race was a splendld one from beginning to finish, and the uncertainty with which the outcome was fraught kept the anxiety until the last lap was run and sturdy little Knapp was proclaimed the winner, having beaten Manager Prince's Unknown, Mr. Ned Reading, or "The Soldier," as he has been more particularly yelept, out by six

laps.

The uproar at this climax was tremendous, and in the twinkling of an eye after the pistol's crack had announced that the struggle was over, the race course and arena were a living sea of pushing, jostling, jam-ming, shouting humanity, and it was fully fifteen minutes before the referee could reach the judges stand and declare the re-sult of the race. This, however, was finally accomplished, and will be found subjoined: Laps

Кпарр 711 Ashinger Morgan Armaindo

The fastest time was made as follows: Dingley, 50 miles in 2 hs and 58 m; 100 miles 6 hs and 22 m; 200 miles. 13 hs and 8 m; Un known, 250 miles, 16 hs and 28 m; 300 miles, 19 hs and 31 m; 400 miles, 26 hs and 18 m; 450 miles, 29 hs and 34 m; 500 miles, Knapp, 33 hs and 7 m; 600 miles, 40 hs and 7 m; 700 miles niles, 47 hs and 17 m.

And thus it will be seen that the race was

an unusually good one in more particulars

The great interest on the closing night had centered in Knapp and the Unknown, with a decided bulk of general sympathy in favor of the military amateur. Everybody seemed to be pulling for the plucky fellow, whose phenomenal performance has never been equalled within the history of byking in this or any other country. He had bursted all combinations and made the race a dead game one and for pure blood. The tricky professionals were put upon their mettle from the outset, and they weren't slow in realizing that they had bumped up against a man who was liable to rob them, not only of a good deal of glory but a pot of money, and the race quickly de veloped into a chase in which it was "every fellow for himself and Beelzebub take the hindmost." Every time the sable form o Reading was seen bounding forward with increased speed, every spurt he made, or every vantage gained, the deafening or every vantage gamed, the the great shouts of the populous would shake the great soloreour from dome to foundation. Little colosseum from dome to foundation. Little Knapp, however, though faded and worn out, had a dogged look of determination upor his pallid face, and jogged along as nonchalantly as if a part of his machine. He was out for the "stuff," and it was evident would not surrender the advantage he had gained if forced to ride to his death. He was ad mirably coached by the veteran Eck, and his handler, the redoubtable Frederhandler, the redoubtable Freder-ick Tuffey. During the exciting close of the long race, the soldier made frequent tremendous efforts to cut down the Denver boy's lead, and by the most superhuman exertion did succeed in slicing off two laps, but there was too much to overcome, and during the last half hour be philosophically made up his mind that second place in the first six days in which he had ever run, and against such celebrities as his opponents were, was good enough for him. Yet he evinced no signs of the severe strain to which he had been put, but kept driving Knapp about the circle at a rate that was sufficient to make an ordinar, man's head swim. One more day's racing and he would certainly have landed

The soldior is a wonderful man, and there is a career before him that will startle th rofessional world. His real name is Edward eading, and in the army he bears the rank of a sargeant. He is stationed at Ft. Omaha nd is the principal musician in the Second

In reviewing this extraordinary achieve ment of Reading's, it must be taken into consideration that he is a brand new man at the business, as green as a pumpkin, you might say, and entered the race without hope of securing a place. That he could have won, is fully assured when it is taken into miles in making the turns, and during the long jaunt had five hard falls, the last one within two hours of the close last night, when he bent one of the handles of his ma chine in such a manner that he struck it with his knee at every revolution of the wheel

Manager Prince, who is one of the best osted of all the world's 'cyclers, has been so posted of all the world's 'eyclers, has been so forcibly impressed with the marvelous powers of his man, that last night he authorized the referee to announce that he stood ready to back him for \$1,000 against any rider in the world in a forty eight hour race. Prince says he will smash all the records after a

As a result of his victory Knapp secures \$1,300 cash, \$100 of which is an extra prize awarded him by the enterprising Colosseum company, in addition to a superb gold medal for the forty eight hour championship of America. The Unknown, says Mr. Prince, will crack Mor gan's great record of 740 miles, the best to ay, in the very next race he goes into. The Unknown receives for his reward \$700

The Unknown receives for his reward \$700, in addition to a handsome gold medal fro. a his comrades at the fort; Charlie Ashinger, third, about \$400; Morgan, fourth, \$250, and Diagley, fifth, \$100. The defeated racers, the plucky little French-Canadian lady, M'lle Armondo, and Colonel Eck will be tendered a grand benefit at the Colosseum to-morrow night. An attractive programme is being prepared, and it is hoped the affair will be an abundant success.

will be an abundant success.

In the amateur race Henry E. Tagger car ried off the trophy, a beautiful gold medal, given by the Colosseum company, who cov-ered in the given four hours 64 miles and 8 laps, which is the best record for this time i

Tagger is but nineteen, and has only been riding since July last. He weighs 136 pounds,

follows:	Miles.	Laps.
lagger	64	and the same
Castman	608	9
Flescher	61	7
Chodes	53	5
MATKET		4
Holton	- 34	1

Wants to Try It Again.

To the Editor of THE BEE-Sir: Through lack of condition and a too short notice to get my regular racing bicycle from the east. I entered the colosseum race (just closed) in anything but a properly trained condition for such a desperate struggle as that made by the leaders. My backer has deposited \$100 with Frank Parmelee, of the Collins Gun club, to race any of the competitors or all comers a three-hour-per-day-six-day-race, to take place a month from date when I'll be ready for the champlons and will have reready for the champions, and will have so

excuses to make. Yours,
SENATOR (W. J.) MORGAN,
Forty eight Hour Record Holder.
Colosseum, Omaha, Jan. 12.

DAUGHTERS. The Subject of Rev. A. W. Lamar's

Sermon at the First Baptist. "Whose daughter art thou! tell me, I pra, thee." That was the text chosen by the Rev. A. W. Lamar last night in his sermon to the daughters of Omaha, and they can be found in the twenty-fourth chapter of Genesis, twenty-third verse.

Picturing an eastern scene in Mes-

story of Rebecca, as she unknowingly treated well the emissaries of Abram, who had been sent to seek her hand in marriage for Isaac. He told how, through kindness of beart, she had water the camels of the caravan, and spoke of the amount of physical exertion that work entailed. It would have disabled for life the society belies of to-day. Then he drew a picture of the present day, and asked the feminine portion of the audience to remember the solemn responsibilities God had placed them under, for in the veins of the average American woman flowed the grandest blood of ages, and to them it was left what the next generation should be. Parents are sup-posed to love their sons, but it was only a parent knew how the heart went out to a laughter. Their very defenselessness, their

weakness, was a claim for protection, and when the thought of a calamity that could never be repaired in life came before a fatheyes, it was no wonder he stand ready to sacrifice even to shield a daughter from And when that daughter had grown mrm. o womanhood and knew how carefully she ad been watched from the cradle up, it was but right she should do something to reward that care and love. How could she do it! By regarding the wishes of the mother. Make her your confidences you cannot unbosom to her. So soon as you do, you have taken the first step on the downward road to perdition. Don't read novels in your chamber, that you would blush to see her look at Don't steal away to a dance, when You would not wish to meet her, and don't arry on a clandestine correspondence with a young man that you are afraid to show her. No words can describe the meanness of a man who would ask any girl to do anything clandestine, whether correspondence or meetings, and no true girl should so far forget what is due to herself or her mother as for a moment to sanction it. If you value your soul, your eternal happiness, or even your position in society, if you have taken this first downward step, turn back

and unbosom yourselves to your mother And then the mother's cares are many, and she may be breaking down. There are daughters who can lie abed to refresh them selves in order that they can gad about the streets and look at the young men, but un fortunate will be the young man who mar ries a girl that leaves the burden of life of her mother. O, the fathers! The average father has a hard lot, and how much a daughter can do to make his path through life more easy. His income may not be targe, but he will generally be willing to go down for his last dollar to make his daughters com-fortable. He is generally too proud to let them know his struggles, but suppose you do this: Go throw your arms around his neck, and ask him "can you afford to dress us as we dress now, are we embarrassing you— teil us father! You are toiling too hard and we can do without a spring dress. Don't work so hard for us." Daughters wake up Don't let him kill himself because you are a spendthrift. Let him know that you love and reverence hun, and if you will but make the attempt to lessen his burden, you will render

his pathway in life more joyous, and softe the declining years of your own life with th thoughts of having done so. And when you are keeping house for yourself by and by and your father and mother are growing feeble, and may hap wish to spend the even in of their days with you, don't tell you husband to get them a boarding house, or t make some other arrangement, as they will worry you by being old and fretful. If ther is one such don't do it I say. God says: B the lengthening shadows that close around them, by the life that is fliting away from them, by the God that made you, saved you, by the heaven that awaits you, don't but abandon this thing. I know of daughters who are wearing away their lives, their souls send a pittance to the parents from whom they are far away, and although they may pass away unwept, unhonored and unsung, may pass away in loneliness and hardship. Yet they are wining a crown-a crown of ife, and I for one say, God bless them-Go bless them.

SCIENCE AND ITS ACCUSERS.

Written for The Bee.

A battle royal is being waged in magazines all over the world of civilization between scientific men and religiou men. The favorite plane of discussion is the Darwinian hypothesis of evelution and what is esteemed to be its natural corollary, the survival of the fittest. The Popular Science Monthly for the month of January has an answer from a Darwinian to various attacks upon Darwinism, and he makes the very sensible comment that the assailants of evolution do not question its truth or assert its falsehood, but simply take the ground that it is inimical to religion and therefore must be reprobated, because the necessity of religion in life is a thing conceded. The man who has a strong religious sense and at the same time an indubitable relish for scientific views, feels himself in a quandary. He is being pulled both ways with tremendous vigor, and cannot help likening himself to the ass between the two bundles of hay. The thorough partizan is perfectly happy, because he is satisfied that his side is all right and the other side all wrong, and he only reads what is written by the men of his own way of thinking. But there are many men who are convinced in their own hearts that seience represents a truth as important as religion and that religion represents a truth as important as science, and that the man who does not imbue himself with both will be morally lopsided. The world is out of joint, and politics

and finance lack the restraining quality

of honesty, and it may well be that this

is so because there is discord where

there ought to be unity, and because

science and religion are in battle array

against each other. In the examination of the great Darwinian theory of evolution it becomes clear that the general principle is a great truth never to be contested. The formula from monad to man expresses something which all must be who think upon the ect. But it by no means follows that Darwin ever saw this truth excepting through the veil of an individuality replete with scientific preconceptions. In fact, from the evidence presented by his views on natural selection, and the survival of the fittest, it is clear that evolution pure and simple was never understood by Darwin himself although he propounded it. He saw more forcibly than other men that there was an unbroken thread of life shich began with the animalcule and which has ascended to make but he dismissed from his mind all consideration of the genesis the monad. Therefore it was that Huxley rushed to the rescue with the protoplasmic jelly which, as was al-leged, lay at the depths of the ocean, and which, as he declared, had all the promise and potency of life. It is now known that this protoplasm instead of being the germ of life is the incipient stage of those chalk beds which give to certain regions their wonderful wheat bearing capacity. Other and more recent writers have not hesitated to go back to prehistoric times and to revive the worship of Ashtoreth or Ishtar the

Phoenician goldess of nature, and to explain the survival of the fittest as the

partiality of Ishtar for her darling the

It is clear that there

be an infinite love which fosters the monad in its evolutionary ascent, but it is doubtful whether anyhing is gained by denying the First Cause of the religious man, and revivng a belief in Ishtar, who, according to the Babylonians, lamented and wept the deluge caused by Bel, and would not be comforted because children were not. At this point it becomes clear that the religious man has opotami 3,000 years ago, he told the the more scientific view of the two, and he scientific man has descended from is sublime heights to cloudy poetry, nd the perplexities arising from poet-

al personification. The survival of the fittest, as preached Darwinians, is the glorification of the strong, but the religious man has been taught to believe that the meek shall inheritthe earth, and that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. This doctrine involves a tremendous begging of the question. It is an assumption, without a particle of proof, and in the teeth of direct evi-dence, that the changes from son to son been slow, gradual and unat tended with disaster. Apparently Darwin had no choice between this view and a hypothesis involving direct divine creations after each cataclysm had brought about a changed condition of things. It is at this point that Darwinism breaks down for the proof tends towards the establishment of unbroken evolution, but with differentiations resulting from the cataclysms of whose existence in the past, and whose recurrence in the future there can be no doubt. We have direct evidence. Prior to the cataclysm which created the western Mediterranean, and which at the same time converted the ocean of Atlantis into the desert of Sahara, the redwood tree, which is now confined to California, covered the ands of central Europe, and with it grew the Louisians cypress, the tanip ree, the Virginian persimmon, and ther trees of a distinctively American character. At that time southern Europe below the Alps was enveloped in glaciers, but the further north the geoogist goes the stronger are the evilences of increased warmth in that egion, until when he gets to the North ape he sees beneath, the pink coral of semi-tropical waters, The evidence tends to show that the cataclysm involved a shifting of the poles according to the hypothesis of hemar, so that what was then south now north and vice versa, and that thi cataclysm was attended with disaster to animal life is proved by the disappear ance of the mammoth which belonger to this continent, and which was washed n one tremendous herd by the glacial drift over into the Siberian ocean has been in consequence t which mine of fossil ivory for the Russians for hundreds of years past.

It is obvious that those creatures and those men that inhabited the mountain plateaus survived whether they were fit or not, and those that were on the great plains adjacent to the sea coast perished without any regard to their adaptability to living or to their mora character. Plate in his Atlantis tells as so directly, and in so many words. But it may be stated as a general propo sition that the inhabitants of the plains are fitter or more civilized than the men of the mountains, and they would be apt to surround themselves with domesticated animals, whereas the mountain plateaus would be the home of hunters and the rudest villagers among the agricultural element. Hence it would follow that there would e a survival of those men and unimals that were less fit than others. But the wisdom of the First Cause is strikingly evinced in this law of periodic deluges caused by the precession of the equi-noxes. For without these changes of land and water there would have been no differentiation. Man would have remained a fruit-eater and a worshiper of serpents and trees. But when a portion of the fruit-caters found themselves whirled into the arctic region, there was nothing for them save starvation or shellfish-eating, and thus was solved the great mystery of the clam and the cyster, and thus arose those shellfish mounds, whose existence was formerly such a puzzle to scientists. Here is shown the differentiation of the Lap or red man from the Afar or serpent-worshipping black man. And in the course of cycles the agriculturturists of prehistoric times in the palalittes were differentiated from the Laps. This is true evolution, and yet it is reconcilable with religious truth Indeed, it may be said that Adhemar' hypothesis of the finger of God touch ing the ice-laden pole, and bidding it descend is one of the grandest, most awe-inspiring images of Deity ever

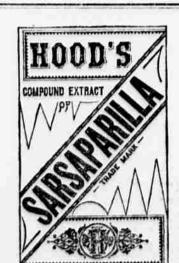
conceived by the mind of man. SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The death is announced of the Marquis d'Torrearsa, is his eighty-first year. were run over by a train near Hinsdale, N. Y., and killed. Henry Christ and Mrs. Eva Herkomer

Senor Antonio Bachiller-y'Morales, the Cuban historian and scientist, is dead. The death of the Countess O'Reilly is an-

Alexander T. McGill. D. D., LL. D., pro fessor of ecclesinstical homilectic and pas-toral theology at the Princeton Theological seminary, died at Princeton yesterday in his eighty-second year. Messrs. Smith, Pratt & Herrick, boots and Albany, N. Y., burned last night.

Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$90,000. A Meeting of County Commissioners There will be a meeting of all the county ommissioners of the state at Lincoln on Wednesday next. The subject to be brought under consideration is the best means of procuring such needed legislation for the benefit of counties as may suggest itself. The question of one county assessor and a county auditor will receive attention. The Douglas county commissioners will attend in



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs a

good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is wor. by your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

PEERLESS DYES

Sad Death of a Well Known Iowa

Pioneer. THE MASON CITY MURDER TRIAL.

Interesting Agricultural Statistics-Appointment of State Fair Superintendents-Industrial Institute Dates.

Found Dead In a Car. RED OAK, In., Jan. 13,-Special to THE BEE !- When freight train No. 12 pulled into Red Oak from the west at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, it had, as part of its load, two cars of sheep which were taken on at Hastrags, Ia. The conductor, Mr. Petre, had noticed a man in with the sheep at Hastings and again at Emerson, and he appears to have been keeping a good watch on his business, for at Ked Oak he was looking to see if all was right and was horrified to find the man dead in the car with the sheep. Assistance was called and the man taken out. t proved to be Mr. Thomas Sheets, of Mace onia, a very old settler of western lowar having been here over thirty years. He is well known in Red Onk and also in Council Bluffs, as his home is in Pottawanane county, It appears that he had loaded his sheep at Macedonia and came on the branch roul from that place to Hastings, where his ca was attached to the main line train on rout for Chicago. Agent Lumb telegraphed to his wife. Dr. McFatrich was called and made an examination of the body and could not find any marks on him, and it is support that he died of heart disease or appolexy. was well advanced in years, but to all appearances was hale and hearty to the last, and when his time came to be called away he passed out of this world with no one to witness the last death struggleg, but seemingly he passed away very easily and without much, if any, suffering.

Mrs. Brown's Trial.

Mason City, Ia., Jan. 13.—[Special Tele-gram to The Bre.]—The trial of Mrs. Sarah E. Brown, indicted for the murder of her son Jesse and her father-in-taw, Hiram A Brown, will be tried to morrow, Judge George W. Ruddick presiding.

Agricultural Week at Des Moines. DES MOINES, In., Jan. 13.- | Special to The BEE. |-The past week in this city has been distinctively 'agricultural week." It has seen a succession of conventions devoted to this interest, including gatherings of the State Farmers' alliance, the State Agricul tural society, the association for the holding of agricultural institutes, the meeting of state fair superintendents, and the Nationa Farmers' alliance. In each case, this being the annual meeting of these organizations, there were important reports made of the year's work. The report which the secre tary of the State Agricultural society made is the official report which he makes to Governer Larrabee. It contains some very interesting figures relating to the agricultural interests and resources of Iowa. It showed that Iowa's corn crop the last year was the largest in the union, giving an entire product of 321,629,602 bushels for an acreage of 7,797,-000 acres, an average yield of 404 bushels per acre. This at an average price of 23 cents per acre gives a value to the crop of \$73,974,891. The yield of oats was light, less by some 20,000,000 bushels than was expected before the storm of July 4, which cut down the rising crops so generally. The total yield was 78,931,814 bushels, with an average of 1934 cents. The average yield of barloy was 24 bushels, or a total of 3,815,424 bushels, fowa led the union on potatoes the past year, producing 19,742,130 bushels, or an average of 113% bushels to the acre. At an average price of 25 cents, the crop represented a cash value of \$4,035,597. The canning industry has became quite important in this state, the report of the secretary showing that there were put up in Iowa during 1888, 298,822 cases, or 7,171,872 cans of corn, and 72,676 cases of tomatoes, or 1,504,-224 cans. The secretary devotes some at-tention to the raising of horses, and urges that lowa farmers should give more care to

improving the quality of their stock. Much has already been done in this state in the matter of fine breeding, some of the best blooded horses being found on lowa farms. This state stands third in the list of states as to number of horses owned within its boundaries, having 1,000,022, a number exceeded only by Texas and Illinois. In value of horses Illinois is first and Iowa second, the horse of this state being worth \$74,032,082. Over six hundred horses were imported to Iowa during the past year. In regard to cattle the report shows that Iowa stands second in the matter of number, having 2,095,253 oxen and other cattle and 1,255,432 milch cows, or a total of 3,359,685, a number exceeded only by Texas. The average value of cattle in this state is placed at \$20.35 per head of oxen and \$23.30 per head of mileh cows. Hog cholera destroyed 340,203 hogs in this state during 1888, and yet Iowa leads all other states in the number of its hogs, having 4,148,811. In grasses, the acreage in timothy is 3,385,000, giving a product for 1888 of 5,077,800 tons, almost double the product of 1887. The average price is given as \$4.97 per ton. It is estimated that 2,000,000 tons of prairie grass were cut, representing at an

prairie grass were cut, representing, at an average price of \$3.53 per ton, a value for the crop of \$7,060,000. From these figures it wil be seen that the agricultural interests of lowa are in a very flourishing condition, and that the year 1888 was one of the best the

Industrial Institutes.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 13 - Special to Time BEE.]-It has been decided to hold a nu mber of industrial institutes throughout the state, for the benefit of farmers especially, and the following appointments have been made Kirkman, January 17 and 18; Webster City and Grundy Center, January 22 and 23; State Center, January 24 and 25; Alden, January 28 and 29; Leon, February 5 and 6; Moulton, February 6 and 7; Walker, February 13 and 14; Ida Grove, February 13, 14 and 15; Wall Lake, February 15 and 16.

The Vacant Judgeship.

DES MOINES, Ia , Jan. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The appointment of a judge of the supreme court, to succeed Judge Read, congressman-elect from the Ninth district, still hangs fire. Judge Reed wants the distinct tion of having served as chief justice of the court, which would come to him in order if he holds on to the office during the term of court which begins this week. He probably also does not object to holding on to the salary as long as possible, and if he should continue on the bench through the present term, it would carry him nearly up to the 4th of March, when his term as congressman may begin with active work, if President Harrison shall call an extra session. There are a number of applicants for appointment to the vacant position when it shall occur, and the governor has given no general intimation as to whom he would appoint. But it is pretty generally thought that the success ful man will be Judge Given, of this city who was the second in strength for the publican nomination for the court at the state convention last summer,

Burglars Captured.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 13 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The hardware store of Schroeder Bros., at Van Horne, was burgtarized Friday night. The thieves made an entrance by prying the door off with a wood screw. Mr. G. A. Schroeder, one of the proprietors who slept in a room over the store, heard the noise as the door came down. and peeping through a pipe safe saw a light. He raised the window in front of the store and called for help, at the same time drawing his revolver. The burglars made a rush for safety, but he fired on them, missing the first, shot the second through the hat and the third and last through the thigh. They fied to a barn in the western part of town where they were found next morning covered up in the bay. They were brought covered up in the bay. They were brought over to the jail, now at Vinton, yesterday morning, and lie in jail there. This makes five of the gang caught lately. The grand

FROM THE HAWKEYE STATE. | jury was dismissed Friday but will be re-

State Fair Superintendants. Drs Moises, In., Jan 13 - Special to Tue Bre. | - The annual state fair is under the direction of the officers of the state agricultural society. The directors have just selected as superintendents of the different departments for 1889 the following: Tickets, John R. Shaffer, Des Moines; gates, H. J. Smith, Mason City; side shows and refreshments, R. C. Webb, Des Moines; ground, N. E. Parker, Des Moines; chief marshal, C. S. Wells, Knoxville; horses and mules, L. C. Baldwin, Council Bluffs; cattle, John A. Evans, West Liberty; swine, J. W. McMullen, Oskaloosa; sheep and poultry, ex-Gover-nor C. C. Carpenter, Fort Dodge; imple-ments, machinery, etc., H. B. Griffin, Ma-quoketa; grains and vegetables, F. N. Chaso, Cedar Falls; poultry and apiary, the same; dairy and implements, W. Johnson, Oska-loosa; fruits, poultry, and pointry, and posar, fruits, poultry, and and poultry, and poultry, and poultry, and poultry, and poultry, oosa; fruits, plants and flowers, S. G. Ottumwa; fine arts, etc., W. W.

Feld, Odebolt.

The Case of Chester Turney. DES MOINES, Ia., Jsn. 18.- | Special to Tru BEE. |-The case of Chester Turney, which has attracted so much attention not only in lowa but in other states, is still undermined. A great deal of sympathy is felt for the im prisoned boy, for it is generally believed that his sentence was excessive and extremely severe. Seventeen years' imprison ment for several small thefts is too much, specially when the culprit was a boy, who might better have been sent to the reform school. It is understood that the governor will not pardon Turney at present, but probably will in the course of the year. The bombarding which he is receiving by the papers and letters and individual applications has had rather the effect of making him more set in his refusal to pardon the boy. He doesn't want to appear to be driven to the act, and so he refuses to be moved by the appeals that are made to him.

They Will Draw Lots, DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—To-morrow is the time for the railroad commissioners to determine the duration of their terms of office. All three men elected at the same time last fall, with the understanding that they should draw lot to see which should have the three years, the two years, and the one year term, respectively. Several mock drawings have so far been held with the singular result that usually Commissioner Smith has drawn the long term, Dey the middle term, and Campbell the short term. The gentlemen, however are not superstitious, and look forward to the drawing to morrow with as much interest as if no apparent imitation of its result had

A Generous Deed.

DES MOINES, 1a., Jan. 13.- [Special to THE BEE. J-A generous deed has just been done by David Pierce, a retired millionaire banker of Sycamore, Ill. He has purchased a tract of land between Estherville and Spirit Lake for the purpose of founding there an industrial school for orphan children. He will put \$50,000 into the grounds and building, and then invest \$50,000 more for the suppor of the school. The buildings will be begun in the spring and will have a capacity for 500 children, who will be admitted when six years old, and be kept till they are eighteen. Dickinson county children are to be the first beneficiaries.

A Remarkable Cure. DES MOINES, Ja., Jan. 13,- Special to Tire BEE.] -The year 1888 was a fruitful year for a good German family living in Malcolm. During that time Mrs. Laurence Pflaum, residing a few miles from that place, presented her husband with no less than four babiesail her own. In January triplets were born. and in December another child came, making the fifteenth in the family. None of the last year's arrivals, however, lived.

A Brakeman's Mishap. RED OAR, Jan, 13 .- | Special to The Bee.] Oscar Larson, a brakeman who lives here, was run over by the cars last night. He was on duty on the south branch, and in going between the cars to make a coupling he fell and his leg was run over below the knee and

severed from his body,. He was brought to his home and taken care of by his wife. He has two children. Marriage at New London. New London, Ia., Jan. 13,-Frank Price of this city, was married yesterday to Miss Maud Rive, of Salem. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the oride's parents at high noon. About forty invited relatives and friends of the couple were

present. Union County Pioneers Dead. CRESTON, In., Jan. 13 .- J. S. Yeager, of Afton, and John Wines, of Jones township, both pioneers of Union county, died last night. Both of them were seventy years of

Atlantic's Postmaster Dead. ATLANTIC, Ia., Jan. 13 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Postmaster S. M. Childs, of this city, died this morning. He had been sick but four days.

Of Interest to Inventors.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Commissioner Colman has been informed that in the suit brought at his request by the attorney general against Magnus Swenson for the cancellation of a patent for a method for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, the denurrer of Swenson has been overruled and the case set for trial. The commissioner thinks that this action of the court settles the point of law as to the right of the government to bring suit for the cancellation of patents in cases where employes make dis-coveries while employed by the government.

Kerr's thread the best. Hayden Bros. St. Louis Bridge Contract Awarded. Sr. Louis, Jan. 13.-The contract for the construction of the merchants' bridge across the Mississippi at this point has been awarded to the Union Bridge company, of New York City. The bid in gross for the building of the bridge only, and for what iron work is specified for in the approaches, is

Jacques is Confident. Pants, Jan. 13.-Jacques, the opponent of

Boulanger in the Seine department, has published a reply to General Boulanger's latest manifesto. Jacques says: "With a republican army there is no need to fear a Sedan."

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can be cured by an OUTWARD AFFLICATION!

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such as Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Shoulder Rot, Hollow Bern, Grub and Hoof Disease In Cattle, Scratches Horses and Mules, Wind Galls, Sprains, Spavins, Swinsey, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Solls, Blotches, ney, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Galls, Blotches, ney, Horses and Hoofs, Harness and Saddle Sores & Galls, Blotches, Swin Lumps, Loss of Hair and everything curable by exeased Hoofs, Harness and Saddle Sores & Galls, Blotches, Rub it in very theroughly.

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Thus the "Mustang". conquers pain,

Makes MAN or BEAST well again!

and Tissue to the very Marrow Bones.

A COLORED MAN'S JUST CLAIM

Compensation for the Capture of a Rebel Steamer.

A Bill Introduced to Pay It Sanctioned Even by Ex-Rebels -A Grip Full of Rivers and Creeks.

A Brave Black Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.- [Special to THE BEL. The determined opposition which has developed to the passage of the bill to incorporate the Nicaragua canal, has absolutely blocked all work upon the private calendar of the house. The Nicaragua bill is considered to be, under the rules, a private measure, and as such is unfinished business every Friday which is private bill day, until dis posed of. As soon as it is out of the way several other bills will be capidly passed upon, and then a very interesting measure will be reached. This is the bill for the relief of Hou, Robert Smalls, of South Carolina, who has been in congress several terms, and who has thus far been defrauded out of his seat in the present house, in spite of the fact that he had 25,000 majority.

Smalls, during the war, was a pilot in South Carolina waters, and with a bravery, which few men of much lighter skin possess, he seized the rebel steamer. Planter, successfully ran by the rebel forts, and turned her over to the union authorities. He has letters by the score from prominent army officers of the United States, as well as from the nava authorities, commending his course, gal iantry and judgment in this instance, and testifying to the great value of his services o the union. He was, under the prize-in aw, entitled to heavy compensation. owing to the backwardness of the national revernment in paying its obligations. Cap-ain Smalls has been deprived of his just

iues for a quacter of a century.
The bill mentioned is to compensate him ed as it has the unanimous support of the committee on claims behind it for even rebels whom he injured admit the value of is service, and are willing that he should b paid—it can scarcely fail of passage who reached, and it will be reached early because f its position on the calendar, unless the ockade is maintained against all private bills. A GRIP PULL OF MIVERS.

The other day, during the discussion of the river and harbor bill in the house, Represen ative Sowden, of Allentown, Pa., jump int of a street car and started over to t apitol carrying in his hand a great bag mad of green flannel. It resembled the sack o bag which covers lawyer's documents, and i seemed to be well filled with something Representative Funston, of Kansas, halled Mr. Sowden, who is a little deaf, and in

What have you got in your bag?" "Rivers and creeks," replied Sowden.
"What do you mean by that?" continued

unston, drawing near. "You wait until you get in the house," said Sowden, "and you will find out what I have got in here. I am loaded for bear. I was up in the war department a little while continued Sowden, "and while ing through one of the member from the south. He asked me if i was looking for rivers and creeks, as he himthis debate on the river and harbor bill her in the house. "No," I replied, "I am lookin for a harbor."

Mr. Fanston didn't appreciate the humor there was in Sowden's remarks until a coupl of hours later, when the Pennsylvania mem er got up and attacked the river and harbo bill as fiercely as a North American In would go in to destroy a grizzly bear. heaped piles of paper on his desk and referr ing to his date declared the whole bill t fraud and an imposition upon the people. H attacked bitterly the provision in the bill re lating to Texas. Then it was that the south-ern member who had asked if Mr. Sowden was looking for rivers and creeks arose and defended the bill. It was Crain, of Texas. The provisions in the river and harbor pull have come to be regarded quite as frivolous in many instances as the opposition news papers of the country represent them to be Many members attack the entire measure with great vigor and denounce the whole as a fraud and by doing so are given important provisions in the measure—relating to—their

own districts. A CHANCE FOR INVESTIGATION.

Another interesting fact illustrating th beauties of the spoils system as practised in the clerk's office of the house of representatives has just come to light, which very neatly supplements the numerous errors found in the bouse journal of last session, the result of the summary dismissal of an exper ienced and competent journal clerk at the commencement of the session for political and personal reasons, and the appointment

and personal reasons, and the appointment of an inexperienced and consequently incompetent person in his place.

The position of index clerk of the house is one of considerable importance, as that official has to index the journal, executive and miscellaneous documents. When the present clerk, General Clark, was elected, he promptly removed the republican incumbent in the almost general sweep made, and ap-pointed a constituent of General Ca-bell, of Virginia, by the name of Palmer. General Cabell was re-elected Paimer. General Cabell was re-elected to the Forty-ninth congress, but the state having been re-districted Palmer was thrown moving been re-districted Palmer was thrown moto the district represented by Mr. Daniel, now in the senate. Although Palmer was a vigorous political worker General Cabell removed him, against the protost of Mr. Daniel, and appointed a Mr. Hutchinson in

General Cabell was defeated for election General Catell was defeated for election to the Fiftieth congress, and the position of index clerk was turned over by General Clark to Representative Wise, who ap-pointed one of his constituents, a Mr. Teller. Until a short time before the present session commenced it was supposed that Mr. Teller had about completed his work. The astonishment of the clerk may be imagned when the fact was discovered that Teller—who had been allowed to do his work at his who had a virial way to be a construction of the summer—was five or six months in arrears, having done little or no index work during the campaign' being engaged in the more congenial work of "hustilig" for Mr. Wise, and that the journal, which should have been delivered at the document room, as the senate journal was several weeks ago, was not likely to be printed until after the close of the present session. Of course Representative Wise was very in dignant and promptly relieved Teller and ap-pointed a Mr. Ottley in his place. Mr. Ottley is said to be a very estimable gen

MUSTANG

tieman personally, but entirely without extieman personally, but entirely without experience in indexing. Accordingly an employe of General Ordway, who had charge of
indexing the Record and journals of the
house of former congresses, has been employed to "assist" the new index clerk with
the expectation of being paid for his services out of the contingent fund. The
new index clerk and his assistant,
who is really doing the work, upon
looking the situation over were compelled to
commence de nove, and are now busily engaged in copying the Record index, re-DUE A QUARTER OF A CENTURY commence de nove, and are now busily engaged in copying the Record index, reserving the matter and inserting the proper parces of the journal, and with average industry and good luck will have it regdy for the printer before the session closes; but the complete journal of the last session will not be delivered until after the expiration of the

present session of congress.

Altogether it may be said that the office of the clerk of the house of representatives would seem to furnish an excellent field for an investigating committee, if one half the allegations made in respect to the journal and enrollment errors and index work are percet, and there is no reason to doubt their

GENERAL PARTISON AND THE BANKS. A gentleman who has been closely allied with General Harrison ever since the meetg of the Chicago convention, says it will be he policy of the the new president to call in for redemption the bonds now held from national banks to secure government deposits. He aids that General Harrison does not believe it is right or equitable to have discrimination in the matter of government deposits.

The calling in of the money deposited in assumed banks by the government will not outract the general circulation of currency, ince the bonds deposited with the treasurer The matter of deposits are to be redeemed to secure these depositing money in the national banks by the the treasury, thus designating certain banks as "depositories," is not a profitable arrangement for banks. and they are giving up their deposits in many instances. A bank to be a deposits in many instances. A bank to be a government depositiony must deposit government bonds with the treasury for the full amount of money received. The government takes no risks, but requires its own bonds as security for the money loaned. Neither as the fact that a bank is made a depository any indication that the government regards that bank any safer than other banks. The government is secured, and as long as there is money to loan banks, one may get it from the government as well as continued. money to lean banks, one may get it from the government as well as another. When it comes to paying from 9 to 28 per cent preminm on bonds to secure loans from the gov-crument security for the making of a bank a depository—the profit to the banker is triviat, and the people will be glad, with the bankers, to have all the bonds on deposit called in and paid off. Then there would be no more bugbenr "depositories." stor work in congress

A few days are Senator Vest created a ripple of laughter in the senate by moving to reconsider the vote by which a bill had been passed, explaining as he did so that the wrong bill had been adopted. He stated that the bill which the senate passed was not the constraint of the passed was not the constraint of the passed was not the constraint.

the oill which the senate passed was not the one reported from committee, and was therefore materially different.

It not infrequently happens that such incidents as this occur in either branch of congress. A few years ago a bili passed the house quieting the title to certain lands in one of the territories, which had a fortune to an adventurer and speculator. The bill had never been reported from the committee. A measure which was somewhat similar in had never been reported from the committee.

A measure which was somewhat similar in
form and began with the same words was
reported, however, from committee, and its
passage recommended. Before the measure was adopted in the senate the mis-take was discovered. There have been a number of incidents of this character since the foundation of the government which proved successful. Alterations of bills have been made even after they were adopted by both houses, and while they were passing through the hands of the enrolling or engrossing clerks, and there have been in-stances where alterations in measures have been made after the bills have passed the signatures of the presiding officers of both houses and before they reached the secretary of state, whose approval follows the signa ture of the president and gives the measures the final touch of perfection. The incident cited in which Mr. Vest figured was not a serious one, however, and would not have resulted in any serious trouble had not the

mistake come under his engle eye.

There are instances on record where both houses have passed bills a second time, nut the president has discovered the error and has vetoed the bills upon their second passage. Most of those, if not all, have been private passing alls. private pension vills. If one of these measures should become a law in duplicate the only way to cut off the beneficiary from double benefits would be by the repeal of one of the laws.

Clerks for Representatives. Washington, Jan. 13 - Special Tele-

grain to THE BEE. - Unless the alleged economical democratic members of the house get on a tangent the bill reported from the committee on accounts on the 19th of December, with favorable recommendation, authorizing the appointment of private secretaries to representatives during sessions of congress at a compensa-tion of \$100 a month, and bringing down the salaries of private secretaries to senators to the same figure, will be adopted by lower branch of congress. For y efforts have been made by a few men, recognized as much necessity for private secretaries to representatives as senators, to secure the adoption of a measure providing for clerks or secretaries to members of the house on the same footing as those given to senators, but they have invariably been defeated by a large majority. Members recognized that they had use for assistants, and that it would be a good investment for the people of the country; but they regarded the voting of clerks or secretaries for themselves some-what in the light of a salary grab, and they were afraid of the record such a vote would cake for them

Now that the life of this congress is almost at an end, and there are to be a great number of changes in the occupants of seats in the house, a vote can be given to this measure without stultification or selfishness, inasmuch as the law will not take effect until the be gioning of the next congress. The secretaries to senators receive \$6 a day. Sundays are counted the same as week days, and therefore they receive \$42 a week. The members of the house in proposing that they shall have secretaries only ask for \$100 a month. The senators will not agree to the reduction of the salaries of their secretaries, but will be willing to give the secretaries to representatives the same salary as is paid to the secretaries of the upper branch of congress.

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